### Amusements.

THIS EVENING-NAPOLEON-Mr. James Stork, Mr. M. W.

WALLACK'S THEATER

THIS EVENING at 8-SHAMUS O'BRIEN -Dan Beyant A. R. Davneport, Charles Fisher, R. P. Ruzgold, Gro. Rolland, L. F. Magnat, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Miss Ross Cooke, See: Mark Smith, Mrs. John Schon

THIS EVENING at 2-ODONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John Broughar, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips, T. E. Mor ris, Miss L. Johnson, Miss Mary Care.

WOOD'S THEATER
THIS EVENING-HAMION BROTHERS-MISS KATHLEEN
O'NBILL-MASTER CARON.

FRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING-DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS Miss Lacoste-Malinee at 1.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING — THE MAGIC BARREL — THE SCHOOLMASTER — No. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-Lost Night of THE ICE WITCHYOUNG ACTRESS-Mr Lamb, the Webb States, the Fawlet
Sisters are full company. Grand German Opers Charas. A gorgeona
Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third are
THIS EVENING at 8-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL
GAZDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every ovening. Saventy

THIS EVENING-RUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Bick Sands C. Henry Dempster, Gree and Hodgkins.

THIS EVENING-ORAND CONCERT-Miss Kate McDonald, Master S. Mol'enhauer, Mr. Wm. Casile, Mr. S. C. Campbell, St. O. W. Colby.

THIS EVENING-ON YEARS AFTER OR, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN'S WIFE-Mr. G. L. Fox. Mins Front Herring.

#### Business Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

WORDS OF VITAL INTEREST.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivorous vorbinge overy day devote fire minutes to the potuation of a few facts which concern them nearly! Our text is Health, and we will put our commentary into a mutilell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all, sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid indisences which proat mature we actorn chough to resist the unclude todesoness which pro-duce libres, of course they are powerloss. Seek strength, therefore furgineste and regulate the system. Whos the quickeiter ranges from 80 to 30 degrees to the shade, the most athiestic are outsethed and the week are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an in-HOSTETTAR'S STOMACH BITTERS

is organity-needed. What are the effects of this rare Vogetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their ex-Would that all who have known its beneate to the waithy, to project perisone into this paragrap!. They would tell the leastify, to project their health, they must use this great safeguard against debilitating influences. They would extert the weak to discard all unmedicated, influences. They would extert the weak to dispare all unmedicated, and impore stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shiporrecked mariner would oflag to a raft in a stormy sea. They would of dyspeptic pures relieved, of appetite reatored, of shuttred nerves restring, of healannes cured, of disperdend functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatidiabness befind of ferre and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of host, privation and toil actived, of hope re-aminated, and closerfulness automat. Such are the effects mess sestored. Such are the effects of HOLISTERN'S BITTÁRS

They purify, strongthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidate to chause of water and diet.

They are an antidate to chause of water and diet.

They are an antidate to chause of water and diet.

They are not proposed and constipation.

They care hypeppin and forestipation.

They care hypeppin and forestipation.

They care hiver to outletent and Nervoin Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION FIFTERS have cured more cases of chronic weekness, enervation, melancholy and scan to visit onergy, thus, any weekness, enervation, melancholy and scan to visit onergy, thus, any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprictor's private stamp over the cort of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to P. H. Daake & Co. FIFTY PER CENT SAVED

B. T. BABBIT'S LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This shap is made from pure and clean materials, Containing no contranation of any kind, will not injure the most delicate fabric, at he expectally adapted for weodens, which will not abriok after only washed with this store. It may be used in hard or sail water, will remove paint, greate, iss, and stains of all kinds. One pound arranded equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions in with each bor for making three gallons handsome soft soap from with each bor for making three gallons handsome soft soap from the directions for man pound of this soap. Each bar is wrapped in a crouder containing it directions for man printed in English and German. Ask your secon for "B. T. Babbitta Soap and take no other.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 08, 00, 7, 22 and 7. Wasfington st., N. Y.

IP YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD,

do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand be It and the selled that will be shouldely sure to follow the use of Mrs At is a perfectly safe and reliable terredy. It relieves the child from pals, and cares dysentery and distribut. It softens the gums, reduces the testbing period.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, Summer' Complaint, and all Affections of the Bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JATHE'S CARRENATIVE BAIRAN. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children; and having maintained its popularity for ever thirty years, the proprietors conti don'tly recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- Chevalier's Life for the Hair Reeps the head clean and too bair healthy, restores gray hair to its original polor, imparts new life and strength to the weakest hair, stops falling out, is a delightful bair dressing, and unparalleled as a rea dy for nervous headshie. References, our best physicisms and chem data in the country. Soid by all druggie's and fashionable half-dresses and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARSH A. CHRVALIER, M. D.

PALL STYLES.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY.

GRAND, YOUTHS, BOIS. TN, YOUTHN, BOTS.

CRILDREN'S HATS. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
FURS. &C.

J. R. TERRY.
No. 400 Broadway.

LET THEM LEAVE THE FIELD .- There is no longer on opening for other and inferior. Hair Dyes, since CHRISTADOR, the consume preparation was introduced. Very some CRRISTADOR, LAGUER HAIR DTR will be the only one used by kidnes or gentlem of judgment. Nothing is saked for a but trial and comparison—a field and no favor. Applied and adult, wholesale and relaid, at CAR TABORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishument. No. 6 Autor House.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A inecting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Beltimore in June, 1884, will be held at the Aster House, in the City of New York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 of clerk noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

e'clock moon K. D. SPERRY, Secretary. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Research is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wage, than the Lock-stitch."— Judge's Report" of the "Island Park Trid."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of the same piece of goods.

No. 50s Broadway CATARRH.-Norten's New Remedy for Catarry

breaks up the disease at its fountain head, removes pain in the templet unders in the head, officease discharges, obstructions of the breaking takes, and obliterates this terrible disease in all its forms forever fiscal stamp for pamphlet to GERRIT NORTON, No. 11 Ann-st. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, I.I. D .-

A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rhoumatiam, Steuralda, Goot, Asthma cured by Dr. Firlms a Rhaumatic Ram nor. Furely registable. Residued from \$10 to \$2 per bottle; Agents, Dennes Barnes & Co. and F. U. Wella & Lo. agents.

CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!-Have your Medicine DAUTION: FUREIT "Graduated Bottles, thereby obtaining put up in Stormet's "Patent" Graduated Bottles, thereby obtaining a cheap and reliable graduated measure at home.

HAGERYT BROS. Arents. N. Y. AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain page. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and diseasor; and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange lot our new patent ALUE and DEST PLASTER SAFER. For said low.

Manyin & Co., 266 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-at., Phina

100 Lightwing Rops-\$10 each, with Points, In-No. 251 Broadway, Erst floor. LADIES, GO TO MILLER & Co.'s, where you can get Labies' and Children's Boors and Shome of all styles and Millers & Co.'s, No. 307 Canal-st. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH. For Families and Manufacturers. They are world renowned The Hown Macazza Co., No. 699 Broadway, New York.

THE ETSA NOISBLESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-PLANUE, BRADBARORS & Co., No. 85 Rewery, N. V. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Rair seeps it glossy and from falling out; removes daudroff; the finest dress ing used. Sold by Resurces. No. 18 Autor House, and droggists.

TRUBERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAUS, SUSPENSOR LOCK-STITCH E-Florence Eswing-Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tallors an

Manufacturery. Groven & Baxen Sewing Machines for To. OROVER & BARLE'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC AT EVERDERUS; No. 303 Broadway, Naw-Vork CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

traused with the greatest augeous in the treatment of dyspopula scrofuls, constipution, cutureous diseases, gout and cheumstism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints. Diabetes, gravel and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder find an dective remody to Conumbias Warns,

PROULIAR TO WOMEN. Those waters being, PURE. NATURAL UNADSCREAMEN, may be taken with a safety which no

which is, also, especially excellent in discesse

ARTIPIOIAL PREPARATION an cival. Their flavor and offects are alike pleasant. They impar us and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevecing use

will almost invariably restore health and vigor. For sale by all Druggista. At wholesale only by Horougues' Sona, Proprietors, No. 98 Beekman-

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITOR SEWING Cartes Viguette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

# New-Work Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have news by the Atlantic Cable to the 31st ult. The radications of pence have been exchanged between the late beliggerent Powers. Details of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention have reached England, and the news har caused an immediate advance in the price of Confedr ate bonds. The Trues exults over the Convention, and argues great things from its action. So pressing is the demand from Canada for more troops that another cavalry regiment is about to be sent over. The Czar has entertained the United States Embassy at a ban quet, and proposed a test to the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic. The peasants of Russia have addressed a lotter to Mr. Fox, expressing cordial fraternal feelings toward the United States. Cholera is spreading in Russia. A United States ateamer has saluted the Brazilian thag at Bahia, in apology for the science of the Florida. The Pareguayana have been repulsed by the Argentine troops with heavy losses. FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

At the Fashion Course, yesterday, there was a race be ween W. T. Ciark, Sid. Nichols, and Joe Crocheron, mile heats, best three in five to harness, for a purse of \$250. Joe Crocheron was the winner. Time: 2.45, 2.43, 2.41. The paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, George H. Briggs by name, has been arrested for abstracting over \$103,000 from the coffers of that institution. He lost the money at five. Briggs is a married man, 35 years of age, and has hitherto borne an irr proachable character.

Secretary of the luterior Harlan, whose resignation was sout in some about time are, retired from office verteally.

sent in some short time ago, retired from office vesterday; he was succeeded by Mr. O. H. Browning. Judge Edmonds, Commissioner of the Land Office, also vacated his position, which is now occupied by Mr. Wilson.

A telegraph from Lieut-Gen. Sherman to Gen. Grant states that the reports of Indian troubles on the Plains have been greatly exaggerated. No difficulty has occurred, none is approheniced, and no small bands of Indians are roaming about intent on mischief.

Daniel Brrne, late warder of Richmond Bridewell, Dub-lin, is out with a letter exonerating C. O. I. R. Stephens from the charges of being a British apy, and explaining, in a measure, how the escape was effected.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

It is rumored that George P. Lincoln, who was lately removed from the Postmastership of Brooklyn, will be the Union candidate for the Third Congressional District of New-York. Senator Grimes of Iowa has declined to be a candidate

for realection. When he serves out his present term, he will have been 33 years in public life, beginning as a mem-ber of the First Territorial Legislative Assembly. Accounts from Tennessee ear that the corn crop in that State is greater than during any previous year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Meetings were held in the different Assembly Districts of this city last evening, and delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention in Syracuse Sept. 5. J. O. Broadhead is the Copperhead candidate for Congressional honors in the Hd District of Missouri.

CITY NEWS.

Yesterday there were two fatal cases of cholora in this city; in Brooklyn there was only one. From all accounts there is little danger of the disease again making its appearance to any extent.

In consequence of the rain, the meeting of Soldiers and Sailors that was to have taken place last evening, in Union-square, was postponed until Monday.

STOCKS AND MARKETS

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold is higher, and closes 147). The extremes of the day are 1482-147. The Asia at Boston brings \$143,000 in specte, and the Arizons from Aspinwall \$1,300,000. Government securities, without exception, are lower and dull at the close. There is a steady flow of 7,300 and 6 per cents from the courtry for said. The effect of the recent advance is to attract securities from all parts of the Union, and to cause an accumulation of them here. At the Second Board the market was heavy. Money on call is 425 per cent, and stock houses make up their accounts readily. Best short bills can be sold at 5 per cent, and good at 5,300 per cent.

On the second page of to-day's issue will be found important neses from South America, Commercial Matters, and Market Reports.

The Eighteenth Ward of this city has sent a remarkable delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. Hamilton Pish, Wm. H. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Daniel Drew, are a few of the prominent names,

Judge Duraut, who has been quoted as an enemy of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, has now explained that his chief reason for opposing its meeting was the danger to its members.

We are receiving letters from all parts of the State, inclosing subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE withdrawn from our neighbors who have supported the policy of killing. Some of these we publish at request of the

Senator Harris will leave for Philadelphia to-day to attend the Convention. Senator Morgan finds it impossible to go, but states that he trusts that the true and tried men from the South who assemble there will receive assurances of sympathy and encouragement in which he will cheerfully unite.

The massacre of negroes near Baltimore, in which camp-meeting was broken up, and colored worhipers besten and shot, while praying to God, may not be directly traced to the policy which permitted the New-Orleans massacre, but there is certainly an intimate relation between the official action which murders the hopes of a loyal race and the diabolical hate which is gratified by the blood of individuals.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a letter approving of the Cleveland Convention, which shows hat the war has taught him nothing, while he has ergotten his own teachings. He is ready at once to abandon the freedmen to their old masters, to withdraw all military protection from Union men in the South, while every day shows that our armies are necessary to prevent other massacres like that of New-Orleans. Mr. Beecher's sophistries are answered by the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan. He cannot accept the Chaplaincy of the Cleveland Convention, and he is fortunate that accident prevents him from praying for a cause which, we fear, will too soon earn all

good men's curses. Mr. S. Parker Coon, at a recent Democratic meetng in Milwaukee, declared Mr. Johnson's conduct greater than that of Washington-it was worthy of our Sarier. By his conduct, Andrew Johnson had placed simself above all other human beings-he was greater than Casar, greater than Washington. But one peron-and he God-bad been tempted as he was and esisted." This blasplemy has never been paralleled. In a similar spirit The Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatch thus curses Mr. Stanton, not for what he is doing, but for what he has done: "When his mortal career ends, he will basten below to receive the avenging tortures which have been prepared for him in the infuriated iell to which he is surely destined, where the cracking blazes are leaping and licking their tongues in

there, where at last in some small degree the evil he has done may be properly punished.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. The Convention which will be organized on Monday in Philadelphia was called by eminent, fire-tried Southern Unionists, and originally contemplated a gathering of delegates from the South only. It was

called to meet in Philadelphia because (as The National Intelligencer truly averred) such a Convention would not be permitted to deliberate in any Southern City. In many localities which will be represented, delegates have been chosen secretly, because publicly advertised meetings to choose them would have been broken up by violence, as the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana was on the 30th of July. The "Border States" of other days have sent large and able delegations; and it is probable that each of the fifteen ex-Slave States will have representatives present.

It having been suggested that delegations from the old Free States, commissioned to convey to the hunted, stricken loyalists of the South assurances of Northern sympathy and fellowship, would be welcomed, such delegations have been appointed from nearly all the steadfastly loyal States. Probably not less than twenty ex-Governors are among them, with at least one hundred Members of Congress. Some of these will be precluded from attending by the urgency of home duties; but there will, nevertheless, be gathered at Philadelphia a stronger and abler Convention than ever yet met on American soil.

We presume the Southern delegates will first organ ize by themselves, and that those from the North will do likewise; but a common feeling, a common purpos insures that they will be practically one Convention whether formally so or not. And this will be the first distinctively, avowedly anti-Slavery delegated assemblage wherein all the Southern States will have been represented. We anticipate from its deliberations results signally beneficent to the Union and its unconditional defenders.

## PRESIDENTIAL COURTESIES.

"The Radical politicians here may fairly be congratulated on their generally respectable bearing during the President's risit." The N. Y. Times says:

-That is the simple truth. We, who do not ap prove the President's policy, did not forget the con sideration due to his high office. We could not appland the faithless politician; but we did not forget that Andrew Johnson is Chief Magistrate of a Republic of Thirty Millions.

Such being the case on one side, what shall we say of the other? What of this guest of the people who repeatedly, while entertained and honored by men of all parties, made harangue after harangue charging the great body of those who elected him with being "opposed to a restoration of the Union," and saying of them, "I intend to fight out the battle with Northern traitors ?" Will The Times give us its opinion of the propriety and decency of this sort of language under the circumstances !

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond was a member of tha National Convention of the Republican-Union party whereby Abraham Lincoln was renominated for President, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, at Baltimore, in June, 1864. He was there placed on the National Union Committee, whereof he was made Chairman. That Committee appointed an Executive Committee, whereof Mr. Raymond was also made Chairman, with Mr. N. D. Sperry of Connecticut as Sec retary. Neither of these Committees, so far as we are

The Evening Post having urged that the Northern Republicans should pay more attention to their the bill magnanimously. Southern allies, and the Southern loyalists having resolved to meet in Convention at Philadelphia next week, spontaneous movements to give them an earnest of Northern sympathy and support were made in various quarters; and, among them, several members of the National Committee united in a call for a meeting of that Committee at Philadelphia on Monday next. Several days after this call was issued, Messry. Raymond and Sperry put forth a call for the Executive Committee of the National Committee to meet in this City on the day aforesaid-a manifest dodge to distract the National Committee and preclude or weaken its meeting at Philadelphia as called. The World thereupon flies to the succor of its recent con-

vert—stating his case as follows:

"In the usual course of things, the Republican Rrecutive Committee would not meet until the year 1868. But Mr. Raymond, its duly-selected Chairman, having attended the Philadelphia Convention, the Radical members of the Executive Committee fell into a great rage, and determined to depose him from his chairmanship and eject bin from the Committee. They would thereby formally excommunicate him, and by implication, all other Republicans who favor the Philadelphia movement. But the scheme encounters this difficulty: that Mr. Raymond is the only person who has authority to call a meeting of the Committee, and he was not very likely to lend thought for the Radicals to be his own executions. Some vert-stating his case as follows: Mr. Raymond is the only person who has authority to call inesting of the Committee, and he was not very likely to tent himself to the Radicals to be his own executioner. Some members of the Committee, therefore issued a call, in diargard of his authority, for a meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, that is, nex Monday."

-No such thing. The Philadelphia call is not for a meeting of the Executive Committee, but for a meeting of the entire National Committee. The assertions that "the Radical members" of either Committee "fell into a great rage," and "determined to depose" Raymond, are utterly gratuitous. So is the cool assump tion that "Mr. Raymond is the only person who has authority to call a meeting" of the National Committee. It would be strange indeed if that Committee were paralyzed and precluded from ever meeting again, because its Chairman had turned renegade. As to Raymond's dread of an "executioner," it is only another illustration of the truth that

"The thief doth fear each bush an officer." His dodging the meeting of the National Commit-

tee of the great party which has hon od him, and which he has betrayed, looks badly for him; but a quorum of the Committee will doubtless convene in Philadelphia, whether the Johnsonites attend or stay away. They probably, act wisely in keeping out of sight; but the Committee will be no more incommoded by their absence than it would by their presence.

THE ADVANCE OF REBEL BONDS. The Times-which, like a crooked mirror, distorts everything it reflects, makes the ugly fair and the fair frightful-will not even let the Atlantic cable rest in peace on the bottom of the sea, but twists it into an argument for the President's policy. It has claimed that the Randall Convention would raise the value of United States securities in Europe, and upon great bulk of the people, to unbar the doors of the that empty assumption has accused the Union party of seeking to ruin the National finances. Because the Union party repudiates the Convention, The Times has affected to dread a terrible fall in Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties in the European markets. But the cable will not be made an instrument of

this calumny. We ask the attention of the people to the following important dispatch: LONDON, August 31 .- Advices received here of the action

of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to aterially advance the price of Rebel bonds. Here is the testimony of the infallible barometer.

Every vacillation of the war was faithfully repeated in the rise and fall of Rebel and Union bonds in Europe. The surrender of the Rebellion banished the Rebel securities from the Bourse and the Exchange. One joyens anticipation of his arrival. May a just God parago ther were almost as worthless as rags. Now inhoust admostly. They are a majority in that city and hasten his departure hence, heaten his approach these miserable promises to pay, accepted in the finite State; but seven eighths of them are noor, un-

hope of the destruction of the Union, again disgrace this country in the marts of Europe, and the Raudall and Doolittle Convention is the cause.

There could not be a more startling proof of the utter want of nationality in the President's policy than the rise of Rebel bonds which it has caused. It is a terrible truth that the encouragement he has given to the South against the almost universal wish of the loyal North, and to the surprise of the world has given the Rothschilds and Barings reason for believing that the Rebellion will redeem its pledges. The Philadelphia Convention was his creature; the Rebels he had pardoned, the officeholders he had appointed, the men he had seduced from their allegiance to the party he had deserted, these were its members, and their action was solemnly approved by him. Yet this action has "had the effect to materially advance the price of Rebel Mr. Johnson shed tears when he heard bonds!" what the Convention had done; it is time for him to ween again.

## DOING DOUGLAS.

The President complains that the Freedmen's Bu rean costs too much money, while we are of opinio that its absence would cost us a great deal more. Those who do not think that the President himself is too expensive an article will find no objection, of course, to the extravagant escort which the President takes with him on his political funeral tour to the tomb of Deuglas. The procession, exclusive of a great many supernumeraries who are paid by the job, is about as follows:

First: The President of the United States, whose salary is \$25,000 a year, and over \$2,000 per month, after all expenses are paid by special appropriation of Congress.

Second: Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Gen. Rawlins, who are paid for rations, horses, servants, &c., &c., in addition to a plump body of salary, all

of which they deserve nobly. Third: Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles, who receive jointly about \$16,000 a year, after other expenses are carefully provided for.

Fourth: Gen. G. A. Custar, Admiral Radford, Gen. McCullum, and a half dozen brevet brigadiers and colonels, all drawing pay from the Government and touring gratis. Their items for servants, horses, rations, etc., etc., stretch out like the tails of a

Fifth: Gens. Fullerton and Steedman, compensated royally for their jaunting crusade against the Freedmen's Bureau, and now entertained at the same figure to look on while Congress is abused.

Sixth: Senator Patterson, Gen. Rousseau, Marshal Gooding, Mr. Doolittle, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, (it is impossible to travel without a surgeon, though the exchequer must bleed for it,) and a large number of inconspicuous gentlemen, including Major Seward, Mr. Spofford and gentlemen who find their way on the train, and are "the guests of the nation" by virtue of an expensive batred of "Radicals."

We have thus condensed the Presidential muster, which is longer or shorter according to different stages of the journey Douglas-ward, and we have, no doubt, omitted the names of a number of first-class expensive guests, whose hotel bills are a proverb for hight, dopth and breadth. Say that the President's tour, before it is over, will cost the nation a hundred thousand more, and it becomes an interesting query who is to pay for it? . If the President, as we have heard it rumored, has an idea of returning to Washington by way of the South, we will only have to double the bill. It is too much to be expected that gentlemen who denounce Congress will do it at their own expense. We make only a rough guess of what the traveling libel on the representatives of the people is likely to cost a nation of tax-payers, how much the President's disjointed declamation and the Secretary's tedious jibes will afflict us per word or yard, and what the hotel bills of all these extra-paid conservative genaware, has met or otherwise acted since Mr. Lincoln's | tlemen who gramble about the Freedmen's Bureau will come to at a given rate. Whatever the amount may be, this poor, abused Congress of ours must foot

#### THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. So absorbing has been the interest of the recent

war in Europe that but little attention has been bestowed upon the movement now progressing in England, which promises sooner or later to bring about the most radical changes in the legislation and the Government of that country. We refer to the agitation for Parliamentary Reform. The defeat of the moderate measure of Reform introduced into Parliament by the late Russell-Gladstone Ministry has led to a result the very opposite of that which it was confidently anticipated by the opponents of the bill would be produced by their antagonistic action and their unexpected success. They had evidently formed a false estimate of the state of the public mind on the subject of Reform. They mistook quiescence for apathy, patience for indifference; and the absence of clamor for change they regarded as proof posities of contented submission with the existing. On the broad pages of bistory, whether we read of human contents and their unexpected success. They had evidently formed a false estimate of the state of the public mind on the subject of Reform. They mistook quiescence for apathy, patience for indifference; and the absence of clamor for change they regarded as proof its voters three things: common sense, good morals, and a loral heart. On the broad pages of bistory, whether we read of human contents and the produced in the content of the state of the page of the produced in the produced in the produced in the produced by the produced by the produced by their antagonistic action and their unexpected success. They had evidently formed a false estimate of the state of the public mind on the subject of Reform. They mistook quiescence for apathy, patience for indifference; and the absence of clamor for change they regarded as proof its voters three things: common sense, good morals, and a loral heart. On the broad pages of bistory, whether we read of human contents the country of the produced in the produced with them. about the most radical changes in the legislation and positive of contented submission with the existing state of things. They were troubled with no scruples. no apprehensions as to consequences, in defeating Mr. Gladstone's bill, for the very solacing reason, to themselves, that the country, prosperous beyond all precedent, cared little or nothing for Reform. But they have been woefully undeceived. The defeat of the late Administration on a question of popular rights at once became the signal for a general uprising of the masses, and now from every part of England we have news of mammoth Reform meetings being held, at which the greatest enthusiasm is manifested in favor of an extension of the suffrage. The audacious and violent opposition of the Tories to any concession whatever has produced a corresponding boldness on the part of the people and their leaders, who now demand the full measure of justice. At the recent mass meeting in Birmingham, the keynote of manhood suffrage was struck, John Bright, in his speech, declaring himself in favor of the principle; and, judging from the present temper of the people, and from the enlightened zeal and indomitable energy of the principal promoters of the Reform movement, it seems certain that nothing short of an extension of the suffrage to this point will satisfy the popular mind. The "evil day" for the ruling classes is evidently approaching. The last blow aimed by Toryism at popular rights has recoiled upon its own head with terrible force; and it would seem that the time is not distant when the English will have a popular government in reality, and not as has been the case heretofore, in name only. We regard England as on the verge of a wide-reaching political revolution, destined to sweep away privilege. to open up every avenue of public honor to humble merit, to abolish these odious distinctions which exist at present between an imperious oligarchy and the reat national seats of learning to the people, without regard to the religious creed of the applicants for admission, and to give the workingman a fair chance in the race of life. In the concussions which must precede the new order of things, the monarchy may remain unshaken; but a new description of aristocracy-the order of merit-will be certain to displace the nobility of feudalism, which has become an

The N. Y. Times says:

anachronism.

The N. 1. Times says:

"Passing from Louisians to Missouri, we met the extremists in another aspect." At New-Orleans the Radicals are an insignificant minority, effective only for mischief. In Missouri they have the upper hand. They have enacted laws to suit their purposes, instituted tests to perpetuate their exclusive power, and have in Gov. Fletcher a willing instrument in all their plans. See, then, what Missouri is under Kadical rule:

"At New-Orleans" the Radicals are not an insignificant.

franchised, deprived of public education, of any voice in the Government, and systematically robbed, by Rebel State and local authority, of the arms they carned in fighting for the life of the Union. And when a Convention meets to devise means to enfranchise them, it is set upon by Rebel Thugs and scores of its backers

atrocionaly murdered. "In Missouri," the Rebels are disfranchised on one side and the Blacks unfranchised on the other. Political power is restricted by the State Constitution to the loyal Whites. The Blacks quietly submit to this, hoping that the injustice may in time be remedied; the Rebels mean to vote in defiance of the Constitution and laws. The "laws, enacted to suit their [Radical] purposes," simply deny the Right of Suffrage to Robels, active or passive; the "tests" are onths of non-complicity with the Rebellion; and no one but a Rebel, in deed or heart, can possibly be troubled by them. These "laws" and "tests" "suit the purposes" of the Radicals by excluding Rebels from power, and not otherwise.

Of course, the Rebels mean to vote, and will vote. Their votes may not be counted in the State canvass, but they will poll them, though at the point of the bayonet. Gov. Fletcher, the State Constitution, the law, the registry, and as much more as you please will not suffice to exclude the votes of Rebels from the ballot-box. Though there be but forty places in the whole State where those votes will be accepted, they will know those places beforehand, and will be prepared to make the most of them. Had the White Unionists been wise enough, brave enough, to enfranchise the loyal Blacks, all would have been safe. Now, the Rebels will vote while the Blacks cannot; so that the result is doubtful. The Radicals can poll 80,000 legal votes; the Copperheads cannot legally poll 50,000; and yet it is possible that they may play their old Kansas game so boldly as to be able to claim a triumph. Were they to obey the Constitution and law, they would not make a show of serious contest.

The reason for believing that many of the Southern delegates to the Randall Convention very reluctantly submitted to those of the resolutions which were at all patriotic, is sustained by the protests of the Richmond and other Southern journals. "In the name of the people of Virginia" The Lynchburgh Uirginian solemnly repudiates the loyal past of the platform. "Ged forbid that we should ever be so mean and craven as to acknowledge ourselves to have been 'traitors' and lawless criminals during a four years' struggle, in which we always declared and believed ourselves as asserting Constitutional rights. and as honestly resisting unlawful oppression. It "goes heartily," however, "for the objects of the Convention." that is, for the restoration of the South to power. The Mobile Times is unaffected by the em-

braces of Gov. Orr and Gen. Couch. The following is an emphatic example of the defiant spirit in which the Rebels shake their fists at Congress, and demand an entrance to its halls: "Our lachrymatory powers are much too hard to be moved into action and turn the fountain of our tears into the channel of repentance for what we did and thought, believing it, then as now, just and holy in the eyes of God and man, The annecessary declaration that the war just closed has maintained 'the authority of the Constitution and the rights of the States, is rather of a derisive nature when read alongside of that declaring that this abominable outrage and public robbery-the Abolition Proclamation-has eradicated Slavery, now and forever. In the same breath the insulting declaration is made that a President, even unaided by Congress, could rab the States of their social and domestic institutions. Is the South-the poor, weak, insulted, and now prostrate South-to fall down on her knees, and beg pardon for the errongs she has suffered !" It is yet too early to hear fully the Southern opinion of the Convention, but the suppression of debate, and the temper f the Richmond papers, and those from which we quote, indicate that the Rebels will very eluctantly submit to those words for the Union which, in deference to the North, Mr. Cowan was obliged to write. Carefully as the address and resolutions were prepared to avoid hurting anybody's feelings, we find that patriots are disgusted with the Convention for its sympathy with treason, and traitors are offended because of its lip-service to the Union.

Antioch College, at its late Commencement, would not allow Mrs. S. W. Dodds (a graduate) to read her essay, because she wore a Bloomer Dress. It has since been printed. Here is a sample of it:

and a loyal heart.

"On the broad pages of history, whether we read of human governments of social relations of religious belief, or of scientific knowledge, there is written—Progress. Religion began with the lowest depths of idolatry, immorality, and superstition. It now embraces the sublime principles taught by Jesus. Government once meant unconditional obedience to one man, it now signifies something vastly different. It will come to mean the Greatest Good to All, through the protection INDIVIDUAL RIGHT. -It strikes us that such suggestions are worth list-

ening to, even though they emanate from a Bloomer.

TENNESSEE .- The Nasheille Gazette (Robel) thus ponders the different modes of bringing that State once more under Rebel rule:

once more under Rebel rule:

"The people of Tennessee have before them three alternative courses, among which they must choose one. First, thay may decide to take the risk in future elections of curvating the Rads under the Franchise law. Second, they may in the general election of 1867, set possession of the entire State or ganization, by noting is defance of the Franchise act. Third, they may, by comparing the Federal military power, hold a State Courvention that shall abrogate the Franchise act, and organiza State Government based upon general popular suffage." We might have added a fourth alternative had we considered it possible that the people would ever consent to the permanent rule of the present contemptible oligarchy. Of the three just mentioned, the first is too uncertain for our approval; the second postpones our deliverance too long the third is the specifiest and surrest, if the President will permit it. If the proclamation, now expected by some, should be issued, entirely and menquivocally remonning all military control of the States, we shall certainly have the Convention. It need not be in session more than a week, and will cost but little money."

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTED .- A private letter from Texas contains the following significant statement: Texas contains the following significant statement:

"We have nothing new here. Politics run high. Ocr Provisional Government ended on the 7th of this month, and the first act of the Legislature was to give thanks to Almighty God that the Provisional Government was ended; the next was to appropriate \$20,000 to the Rebel soldiers who lost limbs in defense of treason. Farewell to all hopes of the true loyal men of Texas. Hamilton, Pease Caldwell, Bell, Paschal and Baldwin are the delegates to the Loyal Convention at Philadelphia, an array of talent that cannot be surpassed in any state of the Union."

## Kentucky.

The latest returns from Kentucky give Duvall over Hobson a majority of 37,587. The vote by Congressional districts shows us the comparative strength in mass of the Rebel and Conservative parties:

Dist.	Duvall.	Hobsen.	Dist. Duvall.	Hebson.
1	13,425	6.833	VII 12,378 VIII 5,258	10,973
	11,593	6,658	14 10,166	8,843
III	9,391	6,260	14	oloto
IV	10,116	4.808	Totals 97,060	59,473
	12,955	6,609		100
	hole vote	with Le	tcher and Perry Con	ntles to
		557 Por	ry and Letcher comb	ned are
hear from	m, 18 100	our res	y mile samener come	

not expected to poll more than 800 votes-nearly all of them for Hobson. DEMISE OF THE MOTHER OF A QUEEN. - HOT Maj-

DEMISE OF THE MOTHER OF A QUEEN.—Her Major Hopkins of Hawali, accompanied by Miss Spurgeon and Major Hopkins, arrived at the Bruvoort House, in this city yesterday, from Canada. On the arrival of the party at Montreal, Her Majorsty received a telegram from San Francisco announcing the death of her mother, and departed in post-hate for this city, traveling day and night, in order to arrive in this city to time for the Callornia steamor which sails to day. Her Majorty was compalled by the and overesto break of all the ergogenerals also had made for the completion of her

aldson, Weidman Dominick, Charles W. Shaver, John J. Jackson, John M. Ruland. Clinton County has appointed O. K. Wood, Chara-John W. Lynch, Plattsburgh; George Waileck, Peru. Middletown, Sullivan Co., has appointed Gas. C. H. Van Wyck, the Hon. H. R. Low, and D. D. McKoos. Tioga County, Owego District, has appointed W. Smith, William D. Lincoln, T. C. Posts.

Our Sinto Courention.

Schoharie County has appointed the Hon. J. H. Ramsey Cobleshill: John N. Gardner, Sharon; Henry E. Absel

Scholiarie. Alternates, James Tanner, Jeromiah McCul-

toch, W. N. Albro. Congressional Delegates, J. M. Doge

Queens County, (Loyal League), has appointed C. B. Strong, Col. George C. Ellison, and Samuel Smith.

Primary meetings were held in the Assembly Districts of the city last evening, for the election or delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention to be held in Syracuse, Sept. 5. The following were elected:

Syracuse, Sept. 5. The following were elected:

First District.—Delegates.—Joahna G. Abbe Benl, F. Weymouth, Charles P. Shaw. Alternates.—Gibert J. Otr. Charles C. Menzel. Wm. E. Smith.

Second District.—Delegates: Henry G. Leask, M. J. Ryan, Mark Lanigam. Alternates: Dennis Shay, John J. Hutley, Joseph Behr, with power to fill viscancies.

Third District.—Delegates: Nathan Kingsley, ar. A. J. Plumb, William C. Hubna. Alternates: Andrew W. Leggel.

John Controll, James. Winterhottom.

Founth District.—Delegates: Owen W. Brennan, Charles H. Hall, Daniel S. Duvisi. For Alternates: Dayld B. Dwire, George F. Hanford, John Witten.

Syth District.—Delegates: Andrew Bleakley, James R.

George F. Hanford John Witten.

Fifth District.—Delegates: Andrew Bleakley, James R.

McWeay, James B. Taylor. Alternates: Thomas G. Baker,

James Galway, William Hepburn.

Sirich District.—Delegates. Thomas Mulligan. Charles S.

Strorg, Elliot C. Cowdin. Alternates, Joseph Bagot, Joseph

Kantz, John Foley.

Sesenth District.—Delegates, George B. Decar, William R.

Albertson, Gen. Charles W. Davling. Alternates, Nelson D.

Tayler, Andrew J. Campbell, Edward L. Mitchell.

Etghh District.—Delegates, James McLaren, Joseph P.

Ellery, Wm. H. McKinney. Alternates, Thomas B. Bills,

Jemes M. McCertin, Samuel L. Kennedy.

Ninth District.—Delegates, Charles S. Spencer, Horstin M.

Sherwood, James Dayton. Alternates, Alex. McLeod, Wa.

Otton, Hagh Gardner.

Sherwoon, Issue Angeles, Company Merritt, Samuel Can-Orton, Ingah Gardiner, Tenth District, —Delegates, Banjamin Merritt, Samuel Can-trall, Wm. T. Ashuman. Alternates, Stephen H. Knapp, John Testh District. - Relegates, Benjamin Merritt. Samur. One-treil, Wm. T. Ashman. Alternates, Stephen H. Knapp, John Lobdell, Wm. H. Falconer. Eineasth District. - Delegates, John V. Gridley, Isaac J. Oll-ter, John Goller. Alternates, James L. Hastie, Alex. Wilder, Gillad B. Nash. Toetiik District. - Poiling was continued in this district at Toetiik District. - Poiling was continued in this district at Trettish District.—Polling was continued in this district at No. 21 Accume D until 91; m., when the tellers proceeded to count the votes. They had opened but few bellots, however, when some person who had obtained access to the meter turned out the gas and left the room in darksees. In the confusion that ensued the bellots become scattered, and the tellers retired, being unable to complete the count. The following ticket was probably chosen: Delegates—William Berns, St. Homes Heyleton, John Duke. Alternates—Thomas Hays, R. V. Macky, James McCarty.

Thirtenth District—Delegates—Isaac O. Hant, Robert Roberts, Henry Utley. Alternates—Francis Holman, Adam Koediger, David helbride.

Fauttenth District—Delegates—Waldo Hutchina, John D.

Reediger, David BicBride.

Fourteenth District—Delegates—Waldo Hutchina, John D.

Olitiwell, Orlando L. Stewart. Alternates—Henry Beney,
Gent, John A. Foater, James M. Thomson.

Fitteenth District.—Delegates—John H. White, William
Haw, Jr., Israel Gillett. Alternates—Dr. D. F. Morshall, Thos.
D. Van Boren, James B. Hunt.

Sixteenth District.—Delegates—Amor J. Williamson, James W. Culver, Charles H. Cooper.
Louis Naumann, Wm. Banham, Jr.

Secates A District.—Delegates—Robt. C. Brown, James E.

Watson. William Richardson. Alternates—L. N. Fuller,
James B. Pettit, H. P. Alten.

Primary machines, were held in the various Assembly

Primary meetings were held in the various Assembly Districts of Brooklyn last evening, for the election of del-

egates to the Syracuse Convention. The following were

elected:

First District.—Delegates.—A. M. Büss. Sevenleenth Ward, C. W. Godard, Eighteenth Ward, and John Oukes, Flathosa Alternates.—John I. Spader, Eighth Ward; Slas B. Datober Eighth Ward; Gen. P. S. Crook, Flathosh.

Scould. District.—Delegates.—John Cashow, First Ward; Hugh Allen, Sixth Ward, and James Johnson, Twelfith Ward, Alternates.—Lewis Lewis, First Ward; Walter S. Gove Sixth Ward, and Charles Parker, Twelfith Ward.

Third District.—Delegates.—Joseph Reeves, Fourth Ward; Volney Green, Tenth Ward, and Dr. Wm. C. Benedict, Tsuk Ward.

Alternates.—Dr. George I. Benney, Fourth Ward; Samuel W. Thompson, Tenth Ward, and F. Hower, Tents Ward.

Faurth District.—Delegates.—Siewer, L. Woodford, Second

Ward.
Fronth District.—Delegates—Slower, L. Woodford, Scool
Ward, Heratto N. Hott, Third Ward Charles Pallips, Fifth
Ward. Alternates—M. Finnegan, Fifth Ward. Abram Issse-Second Ward. Charles J. Lowrey, Third Ward.
Fifth District.—Delegates—Charles Johnes, Ninth Ward,
W. W. Goodrich, Eleventh Ward: Anthony F. Campbell,
Twentieth Ward. Alternates—David R. Jones, Ninth Ward,
Rudffynd Brunt, Eleventh Ward; Robert D. Benedict, Twentieth Ward.

And District Districts of the Control tieth Ward.

Sirid District Delegates.—The Hon. S. T. Maddox, Stephan I. Simmons, Benjamin Wilson. Alternates—The Hon. Ira Buckman, John W. Smith, Watson Sanford.

Scienth Assembly District.—Delegates—Jucob Worth, Daniel J. Koss., James Gridley. Alternates—Job Johnson, John Mitchell, W. L. Hubbell.

# District Delegates to the Philadelphia Con

vention. First District—Major-Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Brig Gu.
Itohael C. Murphy. Gen. Gustave Paul Cluseret, Col. A. J.
Dugrame, Col. F. S. Bogue, Capt. Joseph C. Scalir, Capt.
olm Fign. Capt. Joseph Kelly, Wm. Higgins, Thomas Meabe. James F. Horan, Robert P. Barke, Ira H. Tathil, Gus.
hompson, Phillip J. Callehan, David Abbey, Wm. Coslas,

Eli Taylor.

Sittà District.—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Louis Schraldt, Tior.
Oakley, George Henle, Benj F. Schaeffer, Simeon Leland,
Tenta District.—J. S. Schultz, R. Scott, F. M. Smitt, J.
Richardton, Eli Tailor, Thomas Adriance, S. S. Chamberland,
C. J. Folsom, G. A. Zalu, S. J. McKiever, Thomas Little,
Fourteenth District.—Hamilton Fish, William M. Evart,
Daniel Draw, Lucius Robinson, Prosper M. Wetmore, Peter
Cooper, William Laimbeer, Jr., H. E. Tremañe, William
Seligman, Richard H. Green, David Dudley Field, Marshall
O. Koberts, Georgo Opdyke, William C. Bryant, A. C. Kingisud, Joseph B. Varnaum, J. Aostin Stevens, E. C. Cowde,
John Felgoner.

John Fokoner.

Sittesth District—The Hon. Adelph Levinger, Patrick
O'Rourke, Christian Schwartz, Charles W. Hall. Dr. Francis
A. Thomas, Col. William L. Bramhall, the Hon. Severa D.
Moulton, George W. Thurber, Michael Fallhee, Charles
Giesseo, Simon Seward, Dr. Louis Naumann, Peter F. Connolly, Charles Nathusins, Nicholass L. Brundage, George W.
Briggs, Charles Kugler, William S. Waterman, John F.
Zobley, S. D. Van Schaick, Dr. Thomas Hobinson,
Secusional District.—Edgar Ketcham, Horatio Pallen, James
Giffin, Thadeus B. Wakeman, N. S. Husted.

At a meeting of the Union League Club in this city. At a meeting of the Union League Club in this city, 48
Thursday, the following delegation was elected to represent
the Club in the Philadelphia Convention:
Peter Cooper, S. R. Chittenden, Christopher R. Robert, Home
Greeley, Issac H. Balley, W. E. Dedge, jr. George Griswoold SanH. Wales, F. H. Delano, Issac Sherman, George W. Bluin, Casey
H. Wales, F. H. Delano, Issac Sherman, George W. Bluin, Casey
W. E. Brockway, G. W. Cortis, Demming Duer, J. C. Care,
George Cabot Ward, Edward Crouwell, Challes Butler, Leftman
B. Cannon, George T. Strong, William T. Blodgett, Robert Lasea
Kennedy, Richard Watten, George Wilkes, J. B. Van Baren, J. &
Tamans, ic., William T. Booth, John Jacob Astor, jr. C. R. Apsey,
Thomas J. H. Falle, Frank F. Howe, G. Abinols, Janues A. Rosserik,
William Allen Buller, J. B. Webb, John E. Williams, B. P. Ceste,
Thomas N. N. Dais, H. L. Plerson, Eibridge Gerty, George B. Braiford, D. Van Nostrand, William Banks, F. A. Pendester, Jamies J.
Jackson S. Schultz, Sinclair Pousey, William H. Lee, John A. West,
Jackson S. Schultz, Sinclair Pousey, William H. Lee, John A. West,

North Carolina Election OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

629 Iredell.... Jackson ... Johnston ... Jones .....

Murder on Ship-Board.

PROVIDENCE R. I. Friday, Aug. 31, 1865.

The brig Ocean Wave of New-York, Capt. Squires, at this port from Great Harbor, Rahamas, has on board o seaman named Robert Crow, in irons for the murder of Mate William H. Robbins on the 18th inst., when one day out of port. Mr. Robbins belonged in Brooklyn, New-York, where he leaves a wife and family. The murder was committed at I o'clock in the morning. Cow told the mate that there was a sail in sight, and as the latter stooped to look under the boom struck him on the back of the head with a capstan-bar, breaking in his skull. The mate survived but a few hours.

#### mate survived but a few hours. Charleston.

CHARLETON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 31, 1868.

The statement for the commercial year shows receipts of 5,865 bales of Sea Island Cotton, and 107,821 bales of Uplands; total, 113,686—against 522,372 bales for 1832 and 1860. Sales of the week, 750 bales Middling, at 30-361c; Strict Middling, 32 #322 c. Receipts, 943 bales; experts, 825 balos; stock, 5,535 bales. Careful estimates from statistics place the crop at 2,000,000 bales.

## Hoston.

Bosroz, Friday, Aug Jl. 1895.
The Hen. Dwight Foster has been confirmed by the Ecocutive Council of Associate Justice of the Spaces.
Court of Messachusetts, in place of Judge Cole for 1885.